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Farmer's Repository.

ON ROOT CROPS—GROWING—SECURING AND APPLYING THEM.

(Communication to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.)

John Hare Powel, Esq.
Cor. Sec. of the Penn. Ag. Society.

Sir,—My means are too limited to try any experiment, except upon a small scale. But perhaps you are willing to admit, that facts may be developed from experiments made on a small one, as well as those made from a large one; that in the former case, the minutiæ frequently necessary to insure complete success, would, in all probability, be attended to; whereas, in the latter, it might, with equal probability, be overlooked.—It may, I believe, be said of agriculture, the primitive and most important of all arts, that there is not another single human occupation, to which the old maxim, that a thing *once* well done is *twice* done, applies with greater force. Without trespassing too much upon your time, I must beg leave to premise, that if in the course of my necessarily circumscribed operations in husbandry, I should discover any thing which I might conceive useful and interesting to the community, and worthy of communication to the Society, I shall take good care that I advance nothing that I cannot support by ample testimony. I have introduced this preface in part, because I apprehend that some may appear a little sceptical, on a portion of what follows, especially as I have such powerful authority opposed to me.

My present observations will be chiefly applied to the culture and use of the common field turnip, the value of which I apprehend, is not sufficiently appreciated in this country. I have frequently been told by farmers, that unless near market, they are scarcely worth raising, and as to fattening cattle with them, that was a thing utterly impracticable. Having seen that in England fat beef is made from turnips, with very little other food, and believing there was the same nutrition in them here as there, I resolved to satisfy myself. I, therefore, about the beginning of January last, purchased and stalled a pair of young oxen, or rather what the drovers would term coarse, poor, rough stags. They cost me twenty-five dollars. You may judge by the price they were no great things, as fair stock cattle of the same weight were selling at the same time and place, for 17 to 18 dollars per head. I had two bushels of turnips chopped up morning and evening, and 3 quarts of ground oats and corn meal, or buckwheat meal mixed with each mess, which I divided between them. In the middle of the day and at night they had alternately, oat straw, and corn fodder. In three months and an half they were good beef, but I kept them another month for a better market, and the latter end of April turned them out to pasture with the cows, still feeding them night and morning, but more sparingly. On the 26th of May, I sold them for $70 20, which was six dollars per hundred. A steer fattened by Mr. John Risden, at Hopkins' Ferry, near Holmesburg, was slaughtered at the same time, and was put up about the same time, that mine were. His was fattened on twelve quarts of Indian meal, about a half bushel of potatoes, and as much good clover hay as he could eat per day. There was very little difference in the quality of the meat; indeed I believe they would have commanded the same price at the shambles—and look at the difference of feed. The quarters weighed as follows:

1 Stag,	605 lbs.—gut fat	65 lbs.
1 do.	565 — do.	60
Risden's steer	650 — do.	75

This establishes the fact, I think, that there is some virtue in a white turnip, although a celebrated writer, in eulogizing his favorite plant, the ruta baga, contemns it as the "poorest of all roots of the bulb kind, cultivated in the fields." Again, he says, "hogs are the most able tasters in all creation; they will eat nothing that is poor in its nature; a white turnip they will not touch unless they be on the point of starving."

My hogs, however, were not such epicures; I have abundance of proof, that I kept thirteen hogs, shoats and pigs, all last winter, almost entirely on white turnips; they had no other food besides a bucket full, containing less than half a bushel full of rye shorts to a hogshead of water, and the sour milk from three tolerable and middling fresh cows. They were always ready for the turnip, and kept in excellent condition. Nay, further, the *fat hogs* fed on corn for five weeks before they were killed, ate them with avidity until the day before they were slaughtered. I sometimes chopped up carrots, beets, and turnips together, to see if a preference was given.—The larger swine ate indiscriminately; the smaller ate the turnips first, perhaps because they were more easily masticated. My milch cows had from a half to three-quarters of a bushel per day each, with three or four handfulls of meal, which kept up a flush of milk, and I have at no time had sweeter butter. Now, after what I have stated, you will readily conceive it would be as difficult for the aforesaid writer to convince me, that the white turnip is so very poor a thing as he represents, as it was for him to persuade the generous inhabitants of the Emerald Isle, that nine-tenths of the Irish potatoe is composed of earth, straw and water." Yet this same writer admits, alluding to the turnip-fly in England—"that if any man could find out a real remedy, and could communicate the means of cure, while he kept the means a secret, he would be a much richer man than he who should discover the longitude, for about *fifty thousand* farmers would very cheerfully pay him *ten guineas a year each*."

Aye! what would Great Brition do with her numerous flocks and herds, without her turnip crop; and this subject, I sincerely believe, is daily becoming of more importance to the people of this country, and to the state of Pennsylvania in particular. Our population is constantly and rapidly increasing; manufactures are increasing in the same or greater proportion, and woolgrowers will multiply in the same ratio. Sheep, of which it is computed there are already about 2,000.000 in this state, is now decidedly the most profitable stock farmers can keep. Wool is now brought all the way from the state of Ohio to the Philadelphia market. Let the sheep proprietors, then, if they wish to keep their flocks on cheap, succulent and wholesome food, during the winter months, look to the turnips, although the climate of this country may not be so congenial to the growth of this esculent as that of England. I have never found much difficulty in raising a crop, even in unfavorable seasons. The plan that I adopt and recommend is this: if, for instance, I wish to sow three or four acres, I begin early in the season, and prepare half an acre or more, according to the state and appearance of the weather; as soon as the ground is well ploughed and harrowed, I immediately sow whilst fermentation is at work; this is of more importance than many people imagine. Always sow and plant on fresh ground, if possible. I then run a roller over, if the ground is not too wet, to press the seed to the earth, which I also consider of consequence, as vegetation will more speedily ensue. I would also advise that a harrow should be run over the seed before the roller, as it may give the plant two chances against its most formidable enemy, the fly. I fancy it has been pretty clearly ascertained that this seed will bear a deep covering. I generally sow about 1 1-2 lbs. per acre. In two or three days, or as soon as convenient, and the weather permits, I prepare another half acre or more, and so on to the end. If perchance, any particular sowing should have been cut off by the fly; or from drought, or some other unforeseen cause, did not succeed, I stir well the ground afresh and sow again. After the ground is prepared, the labor necessary to bestow on a turnip crop, compared with its value, is not worth mentioning. Sowing, pulling, topping and housing comprises the whole. I last year sowed some purple top amongst four acres of corn, broad-cast; I presume I had 200 bushels to the acre; what I sold in market I got 19 1-2 to 25 cents for. But supposing them to have been worth 10 cents for farm use, my turnips were of more value than my corn of 40 bushels to the acre, at the price of that article last year. Some of the turnips weighed 4 lbs. and cultivated and harvested at less than one fourth the expence of corn. If allowed to arrive at maturity, two men and two boys will pull, top, and secure from the frost even in the field, put in heaps of 40 or 50 bushels each, and covered with earth, from 80 to 100 bushels, or more, according to their size; and still more, if thrown into vaults or cellars, in the course of a day.

The objection made by many, that turnips are not worth attending to in an Indian corn country, because they are a precarious crop, and where justice is done to it, entitled to all those eminent qualities emphatically ascribed to it, of "meal, meadow and manure." But corn, as well as the turnips, has its enemies, and requires constant attention, from the time it is planted until the ears begin to appear. I have shown to the best of my judgment and that of others, that where land is capable of producing 40 bushels of corn to the acre, that the vacant between have yielded 200 bushels of turnips in a favorable season. But supposing the turnips fail entirely, which is not probable, if the method I suggest be adopted, what is there lost in this case but a little labour and a little seed; a consideration, I should hope, too insignificant to deter any husbandman, who studies his interest, from hazarding the experiment. I believe I have exceeded the usual bounds of a communication; permit me, however, to conclude by recommending the advice of good old Ecclesiastes, the preacher, (not only as regards the sowing generally in season, but more particularly as regards the turnip,) who says: "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both *shall be* alike good."

I am, dear sir,
Your most ob't. servant.
JAMES WILLIAMS.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ORCHARD GRASS.

August 11, 1826.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

Sir,—Although I have cultivated orchard grass for several years, and have observed and heard of many of its valuable properties, yet its superiority over every other grass, has never been so fully brought under my view as during the present season. About the 20th June, I cut a crop of seed from a field of orchard grass, and in mowing my timothy on the 21st July, (which was adjoining the orchard grass in a part of the same field,) my people were tempted by the fine swarth which the orchard grass afforded, to mow a part of the same ground from which I saved seed about a month before. And altho' I had before witnessed the great rapidity of its growth, yet I was nevertheless astonished in walking over the field to-day to find the grass very near knee high where it had been closely mown *only three weeks before*, and when the timothy adjoining it would hardly furnish a bite for a sheep. Indeed, I have no doubt but that I shall, in the course of a few weeks, cut as heavy a crop of hay from this same ground as I have ever secured.

The great advantage of a grass which recovers so soon from the scythe and the tooth, are so obvious as to render it unnecessary to enlarge on the subject; indeed my object in making this communication is barely to state the naked fact, referring those who may be desirous of more particular information, to the pages of your useful journal, in which ample justice has been done this invaluable grass by several of your correspondents who have had longer experience and closer observation of it than myself.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant.
D.

Extract of a letter from Maracaibo, August 27.

COLOMBIA.—"General Bolivar was to enter Bogota on the 4th inst. and is expected here in 12 or 14 days. His presence will undoubtedly set all things to right in Venezuela. This province is unchangeable and unchanged in her adherence to the first established government and constitution, and is much incensed at Paez's conduct.

"Business here, is at a stand—nothing doing—but when the mighty arm of the Liberator shall have stayed the tempest, things may revive. The government has no funds to meet demands against them. Their will and intentions are no doubt good and honorable, and when in their power, will gladly meet their debts."

Very late from England.

By the packet ships Florida, Captain Tinkham, and Leeds, Capt. Stoddard, the former of which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th, and the latter on the 25th ult. the editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, have their regular files of London and Liverpool papers, Lloyd's and Shipping Lists, Prices, Current, &c. to the latest date.

Mr Gallatin transacted business for the first time with Mr. Canning, at the Foreign Office, on the 17th ult.

The most important article which presents itself to the American reader, is an Order in Council, which was adopted on the 28th July, (but was not published until the 18th August) which among other provisions, goes to prohibit our direct intercourse with the British possessions in the West Indies, &c. after the *first day of December next*. We have given the order in its official form.

The London Courier holds the following language on this subject:—

"Orders have been sent out to all our Colonies in the West Indies, to put in force the Act of the 6th of the King, in respect to their trade with foreign countries. By that Act, the ports of those colonies are to be closed against the vessels of such states as do not place British shipping, trading between these colonies and such States, upon the footing of the most favored nation.

The United States of America have declined to place our shipping upon that footing in their ports, and in consequence, their ships will not be admitted to entry, in our West Indian Colonies, after the 1st of December next.

'The Government of this country would have been fully justified in excluding American ships immediately, and without any more specific notice than that which law itself had given, especially as that law, which passed in July 1825, was not to take effect till January 1826. From that period, our West India Ports ought, in strictness, to have been closed against American vessels; but as, in fact, they were not, it becomes, perhaps the courtesy of one friendly nation to another, to give a fresh notice, & a further sufficient time, before this measure is carried into effect.

'The interruption of this trade with the United States, which is thus forced upon us by the continued refusal of the American Government to place our ships, engaged in that trade, upon a footing of the most favored nation, in the Ports of the United States, is, we conceive, a fortunate event for British shipping, which cannot but receive encouragement from the interruption of the trade now carried on in American bottoms, and with cargoes from the U. States.

'To the countries in the north of Europe; which possess, in common with our North American provinces, the means of supplying the wants of our W. Indian colonies, in flour, staves and lumber; and which are willing to trade with those colonies upon terms which the U. States decline, this intelligence cannot fail to be highly interesting and important.'

From the London Gazette, Aug. 13.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at St. James, the 27th of July, 1826—present the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council—

Whereas, by an act, passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," after reciting, that "by the law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever;" and that 'it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions,' it is enacted, 'that the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships; or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favored nation, unless His Majesty by his order in Council shall, in any case, deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such foreign country;' and whereas, the conditions mentioned and referred to in the said Act of Parliament have not in all respects been fulfilled by the Government of the United States of America, and therefore the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the law of Navigation to foreign ships, cannot lawfully be exercised or enjoyed by the ships of the U. States aforesaid, unless His Majesty, by his order in Council, shall grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of the United States aforesaid; and whereas, His Majesty doth deem it expedient to grant to the ships of the U. States such of the said privileges as are hereinafter mentioned, His Majesty doth therefore, with the advice of his Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities in him vested by the said Act of Parliament, declare and grant that it is and shall be lawful for the ships of the United States aforesaid to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the said United States, goods the produce of the United States aforesaid, and not enumerated in the table of prohibitions and restrictions in the said act contained, and to export goods from such British possessions abroad to be carried to any foreign country whatever, provided always that such goods so imported shall be subject and liable to the payment of the duties imposed and made payable under and by virtue of the said act of parliament; provided also, and his Majesty doth further, with the advice aforesaid, declare that the privileges so granted as aforesaid to the ships of the U. States, so far as respects the British possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of South America, and so far as respects the Bahama Islands, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, and so far as respects His Majesty's settlements in the Island of Newfoundland, and the several islands belonging to and dependent on those settlements, shall absolutely cease and determine upon and from the 1st day of December, which will be in this present year, 1826; provided also, and his Majesty doth further, with the advice aforesaid, declare that the privileges so granted as aforesaid, to the ships of the said United States, so far as respects the British possessions on the western coast of Africa, shall absolutely cease and determine upon and from the said 1st day of December, 1826; provided also, and His Majesty with the advice aforesaid, doth further declare that the privileges so granted as aforesaid to the ships of the said United States, so far as respects the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the islands, settlements, and territories belonging thereto, and dependent thereupon, and so far as respects the island of Mauritius, and the several islands and territories belonging thereto, or dependent thereupon, and so far as respects the island of Ceylon, and the several islands and territories belonging thereto, & dependent thereupon, shall absolutely cease and determine upon and from the 1st day of March, which will be in the year 1827; provided also, and His Majesty doth further, with the advice aforesaid, declare that the privileges so granted as aforesaid to the ships of the United States, so far as respects His Majesty's settlement in the island of New Holland, and the several islands and territories belonging thereto, and dependent thereupon, and so far as respects the island of Van Dieman's Land, and the several islands and territories belonging thereto, and dependent thereupon, shall absolutely cease and determine upon and from the 1st day of May, which will be in the said year 1827; provided also, that nothing in this present order contained, extends, or shall be construed to extend, to infringe or interfere with the convention of commerce and navigation concluded between his late Majesty King George the IIId and the U. States of America, bearing date the 3d day of July, 1815; or the further convention of commerce and navigation, concluded between His said late Majesty and the United States of America, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1818;—or to prevent ships of the said United States from importing into any of the British possessions in Europe, or from exporting from such British possessions in Europe, any goods which, under or by virtue of the said

conventions, or either of them, or of the several acts of Parliament made for carrying such conventions into effect, can or may be lawfully imported into or exported from such British possessions in Europe in the ships of the said United States.

And whereas, by a certain act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An act to authorize his Majesty, under certain circumstances to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels, and to exempt certain vessels from pilotage," it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy Council, or by his Majesty's order or orders in Council, whenever it shall be deemed expedient, to levy and charge any additional duty or duties of customs, or to withhold the payment of any drawbacks, bounties or allowances upon any goods, wares or merchandise imported into or exported from the United Kingdom, or imported into or exported from any of His Majesty's dominions, in vessels belonging to any foreign country in which higher duties shall have been levied or similar drawbacks, bounties or allowances granted upon goods, wares or merchandise when imported into or exported from such foreign country in British vessels, than are levied or granted upon similar goods, wares, or merchandise when imported or exported in vessels of such country; and it is thereby provided, "that such additional or countervailing duties so to be imposed, and drawbacks, bounties or allowances to be withheld as aforesaid, shall not be of greater amount than may be deemed fairly to countervail the difference of duty, drawback, bounty or allowance paid or granted on goods, wares or merchandise imported into or exported from such foreign country in vessels of such country;" and whereas by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An Act to indemnify all persons concerned in advising, issuing or acting under a certain order in Council, for regulating the tonnage of duties on certain foreign vessels and to amend an Act of the last session of Parliament, for authorising His Majesty under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in any foreign vessels," it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, or by His Majesty's order or orders in Council, to be published from time to time in the London Gazette (whenever it shall be deemed expedient,) to levy and charge any additional or countervailing duty or duties of tonnage upon or in respect of any vessel which shall enter any of the ports of the U. Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of his Majesty's dominions, and which shall belong to any foreign country in which any duties of tonnage shall have been or shall be levied upon or in respect of British vessels entering the ports of such country, higher or greater than are levied or granted upon or in respect of the vessels of such country; and it is thereby provided, that additional or countervailing tonnage duties so to be levied and charged as aforesaid, shall not be of greater amount than may be deemed fairly to countervail the difference of duty paid in such foreign country upon or in respect of the tonnage of British vessels more than the duty there charged or granted upon or in respect of the vessels of such country; and whereas British vessels entering the ports of the United States aforesaid from the ports of his Majesty's possessions, in America or the West Indies, with cargoes consisting of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said possessions are charged with a duty of one dollar per ton, for tonnage duties and light money, and a discriminating duty of ten per cent is charged upon the cargoes of such vessels, to which vessels of the U. S. and cargoes of the same description, entering the ports of the United States from the ports of his Majesty's said possessions are not subject, His Majesty, by virtue of the Powers vested in him by the said acts in Parliament, passed in the fourth and fifth years of his Majesty's reign, by and with the advice of his Privy Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that there shall be charged on all vessels of the United States which shall enter any of the ports of his Majesty's possessions on the continent of North America, which articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the said states, or which, until the said 1st day of December, 1826, shall enter with such articles any of the ports of his Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, or South America, or in the Babama Islands, or in the Bermuda or Somer Islands, a duty of 4s. 3d. sterling for each and every ton burden of such vessels, equal as nearly as may be, to 94 cents of the money at the United States, and being the difference between the tonnage duty payable by vessels of the United States, and British vessels entering any of the ports of the said United States from any ports of his Majesty's dominions in America or the W. Indies; and further, an addition of 10 per cent upon the duties set forth in the said act of Parliament, passed as aforesaid in the 6th year of his Majesty's reign, on any of the articles therein enumerated, which may be imported into his Majesty's said possessions on the continent of North America, in any vessel of the United States, or which, until the said 1st day of December, 1826, may be imported into his Majesty's possessions in the West Indies of South America, or into the Bahama Islands, or into the Bermuda or Somer Islands, in any such vessel of the said States; such duties to be levied, collected, and applied in the same manner and to the same purposes as the duties levied under the authority of the said act of the 6th year of his Majesty's reign.

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions therein accordingly. C. C. GREVILLE.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to state that the improvement is gradual, though no great relief has yet been afforded to the operatives.

A very large meeting has been held at Manchester, and a petition forwarded to the King, praying for the assembling of parliament forthwith, to take into consideration the state of the country. The petition calls upon government to repeal the corn laws.

The London Traveller, of the 16th, has a long account of the *blow up in Wall street*, which is considered as affecting the whole United States.

Reports continued that a declaration or Manifesto would shortly be made by the European powers, relative to Greece.

From the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 23.

TURKEY.--Constantinople and the neighboring ports of the empire remain under the absolute control of the Sultan Mahmoud; but foreign papers state that great uncertainty remain as to the more distant provinces where the violent suppression of the ancient bodies of Janissaries, in order to introduce innovations, has produced a great sensation. This is not improbable: but we apprehend that nothing very positive can have been learned so soon, and that the writers of these accounts rather consult what is likely, than what is real. The accounts from Asia may however be expected with interest. Rumors are also afloat that a treaty has been concluded between Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia, which embraces the great principles on which the affairs of Turkey and Greece are to be settled—this, if true, will be waited for with great anxiety.

PARIS, August 12.

"The Janissaries of Smyrna, who amount to 12,000, have expressed their intention of keeping their arms. It is a right they really possess as Musselmen, according to the Koran, as brothers of the Sultan, according to their statutes, and finally as men of good sense, who will not give themselves up to their executioners. All the *oustas*, or Colonels, have declared, that if the Sultan send positive orders to disarm them they will disobey him, and openly join their 40,000 brethren at Damascus, Aleppo, and the rest of Asia; that it would then be seen whether the true believers of Asia would not quell the innovators and *giaours* [infidels] of Stamboul; lastly, in that extreme case, 10 millions of good Turks who inhabit Asia might easily find some one who would deign to reign over them, if the blood of Osmalis continued to degenerate. They are in the mean time masters of Smyrna.

"The interior of Asia Minor is in frightful agitation. The Hundjar Molla, the religious chief of the order of the Janissaries, who resides at Kintuve, has it is said, hurled a decree against the Mufti of Constantinople. The great families of Agas, compromised by the Porte, begin to breathe, and perhaps the Turks of Asia will take advantage of the opportunity to require the removal of the seat of government to Brousa or Aleppo.

"What a favorable moment for Lord Cochrane, if he be arrived, to go and attack Rhodes, that ancient strong hold of the Knights—it is of little importance in itself, but it has been reputed since the time of Soliman, one of the bulwarks of the Empire, and its capture therefore by the Greeks, would have an incalculable moral effect upon the Turks.

"And truly it seems that Cochrane has arrived: for it can no longer be doubted, after the detailed article in the Gazette de Florence of the 24th July.—His baggage was already at Napoli di Romania, as well as sixteen cannons of 68 lbs. calibre. A steam vessel was in sight off Cerigo; the admiral himself cannot be far off. Thus the news received by way of Trieste, of his definitive entry into the port of Napoli, seems no longer premature."

PARIS, August 20.

A report is spread at Ancona, "that Lord Cochrane has completely succeeded in his first attack on the Egyptian fleet at Navarin. Further particulars was expected with impatience."

[Augsburg Gaz.

TRIESTE, August 5.

Letters of an older date from Napoli di Romania speak of nothing but the expected arrival of Lord Cochrane; yet since the news from Corfu, recently given, of his actual arrival, we have heard nothing more from him. The latest letters from Ancona, of the 2d inst. only say Cochrane is at Napoli.

The impatience of the Greeks here for further news becomes daily greater.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.

There has been a good demand for Cotton the last five days, which holders have met freely at last week's prices.—The sales are estimated at 9500 bags of all sorts, about 2000 Egyptians at 6¾ a 6⅞, mostly taken by speculators. The market the last two days has been rather easy. There is a good demand for U. S. Pot Ashes at 24s. and Pearls at 25s 6d—25s asked for recent imports of Pots from Montreal. On the 23d, 2300 bbls of new Turpentine were sold by auction at 9s a 9s 6d.

FROM MEXICO.

By the Blucher, at Baltimore, advices from Vera Cruz to the 25th ult. are received. Several members of the South American Congress had arrived in Mexico, where their Session was to be continued, at the village of *Tacubaya*, two leagues from the Capital.

Previous to the adjournment of the Congress from Panama, on the 15th of July, a "Treaty of Alliance and Perpetual Amity, an unqualified league, a limited Treaty, and a Compact," was concluded and ratified between the uniting Republics.—The Baltimore Patriot says, the Treaty was between the four Republics of Colombia, Peru, Guatemala and Mexico

A convoy had arrived at Vera Cruz, from Mexico City, with two millions of dollars, one and a half million of which was put on board the British frigate Hussar, in which the British Minister was to embark for England. The Hussar we understand will touch at this port on her way to England.

A letter from Vera Cruz, of Aug. 24, received at Washington, says, it was tho't probable an attempt would be made to release Cuba and Porto Rico from the government of Spain, "by the establishment of a government founded on liberal principles, & guaranteed by Colombia, Mexico, and the other free South American States.

The same letter states—Com. PORTER has entered upon the full discharge of his official duties as "Commander in Chief of the Department and squadron." The duties of Com. Porter are of a mixed character, somewhat like that of Secretary of the Navy and commander of the squadron There are juntas to attend to duties similar to those of our Navy Commissioners, at which he presides. He has also the immediate superintendence of Navy Yards, and the regulation of the ports in the Gulf; the barbormasters being officers of the Navy, and also under his command. The Contrador General is an officer that answers, in some respects, to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and stands at the head of the Purser's Department, who are all called Contradors: he is also in the character of Navy Agent, and is a member of the Economical Junta, or what may be styled Navy Commissioner.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC CANAL.

The National Journal, gives an abstract from the Contract made between the "Central American and United States Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company," and the government of Central America, for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a Canal across the Isthmus through Lake Nicaragua.—We understand, says the Journal, that the Contract has been submitted to the inspection of the Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Treasury: and that they have both expressed their decided approbation of the great object, and their great satisfaction that, if a work of such transcendant importance to the commerce of the world should be executed by any company, that Company should be composed of citizens of the U. States.

The following is an outline of the contract referred to:

The Canal to be opened by the company shall admit vessels of the largest burden possible. The Government of the Republic of Central America, is bound to contribute to the most expeditious completion of the enterprize, by permitting the cutting of timber necessary for the works; by facilitating the surveys and other preliminary operations; by furnishing the plans, charts and levelling already made and in procuring workmen; and is further bound to indemnify the owners of lands, farms, and other property through which the canal may pass, for all damages incurred thereby.—The accounts of the company for all disbursements made in execution of this enterprize, are to be audited at the Treasury department of said Republic, every six months, and interest shall then commence thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

The company is entitled to receive two thirds of the duties imposed on all vessels, goods and produce passing through or entering the canal; the Republic is to receive the other third part. The company is also entitled to receive one half of the net proceeds of canal for the term of seven years after the payment, by the Republic, of the capital invested therein, by the company, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent per annum; with the exclusive privilege of the navigation of the canal by steam boats for 20 years after the completion of the canal, free of duties; and is authorized to fix the amount to be paid for the freight of cargoes and passengers on board said steam boats, and the rate of compensation for towing vessels through the canal.

The navigation of the canal will be common to all friendly and neutral nations, without any exclusive privilege. The Government of the Republic is bound to keep in the Lake of Nicaragua and other points on the canal, the vessels of war which she may judge necessary for the defence and safety thereof.

The proposals of the company, are to have a preference for the supply of the castles and fortifications to be erected on the canal, with arms, ammunitions and stores; and also in the contracts for building and equipping vessels of war for the protection of the canal, &c. The company are to reserve five per cent of the capital stock, to be subscribed for by the natives of the Republic within one year after opening the books of subscription

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It will be recollected, that when Gen. Lafayette was in this country, a present was prepared for the Liberator BOLIVAR, by Geo. W. P. Custis, Esq. of Washington, consisting of a ring enclosing a lock of the hair, and a miniature portrait of the Father, of his Country. The receipt of this relic has just been acknowledged by Bolivar, who in a letter to Mr. Custis, observes—"This day I have placed my hands upon this invaluable present, the image of the first benefactor of the continent of Columbus, presented thro' the citizen, Hero, General *Lafayette*, and offered by the noble remnant of that immortal family. It is a recompense worthy of the first and most illustrious character of the Universe. Shall I be worthy of such an honor? No: but I accept it with a pleasure and gratitude, which will be attached, to the remains of the venerable Father of America, to the most remote generations of my country; they ought to be the last remembrances of the New World."

From the (Huntsville) Southern Advocate.

Great Cotton Picking.—On the 28th and 29th ult. Dr. David Moore, whose plantation is in the vicinity of this town picked out with 27 hands, the enormous quantity of 8921 pounds of seed cotton, being an average of 330 to the hand, for the two days. Five hands, viz: Caswell, William, Lewis, Ruffin and Gilbert, picked out in the two days 5100 pounds—Lewis picked in one day 237 pounds.

The Doctor assures us that the work was well done; but that the hands wrought under an unusual excitement. He added also that it was Mexican cotton, which bears very large balls and that it was beautifully opened.

These facts are highly favorable to that description of cotton, which we should be glad to see more generally cultivated among our planters.

The following Circular has been just transmitted from Boston, to a merchant in this city. Copies of the bill have been left at different Insurance Companies, and at the Athaeneum for general perusal; and it is now suggested, whether it would not be proper soon to take some order on this all-important subject.

[Philad. pap.

SIR—The expediency of a national bankrupt Law to ensure a more equal distribution of the debtor's property, is now admitted by every one. A bill was reported during the last session of Congress, which was intended as far as practicable, to meet the exigencies of every class of the community. Several leading members of Congress, have expressed their wishes that the bill reported might be laid before the commercial part of the community, that the opinion of its details might be known so that they, (the members) might avail themselves of any suggestions from, or the sanction of that part of the community which it most interests. As a leading step to this object several hundred copies have been printed to be distributed among the merchants in New-England, and it is hoped that after a careful examination of all its bearings, that a meeting of the merchants will be called, and a Committee chosen to take it under consideration and report their opinion of the Bill and its details, with any amendments they may suggest.

Boston, July 1826.

Imposition in imported Cloths.—We understand, that a prosecution has been commenced, by some of the dealers in this vicinity, against Bartley Bent, the English Agent at New-York, who it is said has imported and imposed upon the public, cloths of a spurious color. He has published in one of the New-York papers a denial of the charges alledged against him. We understand that Messrs. Henfield, Chamberlain & Co. of this town, have been duped, in this manner, to the amount of six or eight hundred dollars. One, in our office purchased a pair of pantaloons made of this cloth, and had not worn them a fortnight, before the color of one side of them changed to a dirty claret, exhibiting some resemblance to the dress of the convicts of the State Prison, among whom the author of this shameful imposition deserves to be enrolled.—[*Salem Obs.*

The following is the concluding paragraph of Mr. *Sprague's* Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson.

"Our country has been sometimes reproached for not erecting monuments and statues to her departed worthies. But what avails the monument of brass and stone? Sink the foundations deep; raise it as high as human ken; when the rolling years press on—it falls—they sweep over it, and leave not a trace of its former grandeur. Erect the statue of marble? it is cold and lifeless—time clasps it—and it becomes dust in his hands. But the patriot statesman and philanthropists, like those whom we this day commemorate, who have been the instruments of Providence in adding to the numbers and happiness of the human race; who have peopled and gladdened new regions—their memorials are every where. Their *statues* are man; living, breathing, intelligent, adorning man; bearing the image of his Maker; having the impress of divinity. These shall endure, by constant succession, for countless ages, and vigorous in the embrace of time, become more and more abundant. Their monuments are the everlasting hills which God have clothed with verdure—Their praises are sounds of health and joy in valleys which they have spread with cultivation--Fair cities proclaim their glory—Gorgeous mansions speak their munificence—Their names are inscribed on the general habitations of men; and on the hallowed temples of God, whose spires ever point to the Hope which we trust, has received them."

From the Recorder and Telegraph.

GOOD AFTER THOUGHT.

"Be not partaker of other men's sins, keep thyself pure."

Messrs. Editors—I have had the unhappiness of late to join a couple in marriage, of whom the man is grossly intemperate. I fear that I have thus aided in laying the foundation of a wretched family. The woman might, indeed, have been married to some one else, if not by me. But I am convinced that refusing to perform the ceremony, under the circumstances of the case, would have been more honorable to my sacred profession than the course which I pursued. It would also have been a reproof to the parties concerned, which might have done them good, and would have shown others

similar character, that their ways may be expected to meet reprehension. I enclose you $2, the marriage fees of the occasion, and, as an additional penalty on myself, I double the sum, making it $4. which I wish you to pay to the Treasurer of the "American Society for the Promotion of Temperance." If this shall afford any aid to the objects of that Society, and the publication of this statement shall lead my brethren to avoid the error which I have committed, I shall be happy in thus doing what I can to make reparation.

A CHRISTIAN MINISTER.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Oct. 7, 1826.

North Carolina Elections.

For the State Legislature.

Washington—Samuel Davenport, senate; Wm. Bozeman, and Wm. Armstead, commons.

This completes the election returns.—The House of Commons consists of 133 members, of which 65 are new; and the Senate contains 63 members, of which 26 are new.

If we would know rightly how to appreciate the inestimable privileges, we as American citizens enjoy, let us for a moment turn our attention to the truly deplorable situation of the laboring class of citizens in Europe. Thousands deprived of honest avocations, by which they were barely making a living, are with their families, actually in a *state of starvation*—sinking into the grave by the most painful of all deaths, *famine*—some subsisting on one meal a day, and that consisting of boiled nettles. The weavers in many instances become so outrageous, that the militia are ordered out to quell them. Diseases of the most loathsome kind are also abroad in some parts of land, arising from their miserable condition. What a horrible picture this is of a civilized country!

The latest accounts state that the distress has subsided a little, but we fear it will not be of long duration; winter is approaching, and if speedy relief is not afforded these unfortunate people, He only, who knows all things, can foresee the consequences which must inevitably ensue.

The most important article among the foreign news published in the Star of today is a British Order in Council prohibiting the intercourse between the U. States and the British West Indies from and after the 1st of December next.—This is done on account of the refusal of this government to place British ships engaged in the trade with the U. S. upon the footing of the most favored nation.—Some of the English editors speaking on this subject, say it will be an advantage to the countries in the north of Europe, which possess, in common with us, the means of supplying those Colonies, but we think she is biting her own nose off to spite her face.

The N. Y. Gazette says, "We understood that our newly appointed Minister, Mr. Gallatin, was at the last dates negociating with the English government on this subject, and letters received here by the Leeds, mention that there was a strong probability that such an arrangement would be effected, before the period of interdiction arrived, as would render this measure unnecessary."

Prolific Corn.—A stalk of corn which grew this year in the field of Jas. Rainey, esq. near Milton in this state, contained *seven* well filled ears of sound corn.

A single grain of corn planted this summer by Mr. John Moore, of Hertford County, in a field of 90,000 hills, has produced *five* large stalks, each stalk containing *two ears*.

The malignant fever which has been prevailing in Norfolk seems to be subsiding. The Beacon of Thursday last says there had not been a case for the last three days. There were 57 deaths during the month of September—but only 27 of malignant fever.

Still later from Europe.

The packet ship Canada, Capt. Rodgers, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, from which place the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received papers to the 2d ult and London to the 1st, together with a great variety of provincial papers to the latest dates.

Official intelligence has reached the British Capital of the conclusion of the Burmese war.

A Russian squadron of 3 ships of the line and 6 frigates, was seen on the 20th August, about 70 miles from the coast of England, destined it was supposed for the Black Sea.

450,000*l.* in gold bars have been brot to England in the Russian Fleet, and transported to London.

The British Cabinet had been assembled to take into consideration matters connected with the manufacturing districts.

A number of weavers of Blackburn were soon to embark for this country, on account of the distresses.

Importation of Corn.—Notwithstanding the permissive power given by Parliament to Ministers in the last session, to admit foreign grain into this country, that power is confined entirely to wheat and wheaten flour, which are not wanted, and does not extend to oats or other spring corn, of which there is so deplorable a failure in the crops.

The Greek cause seems to labor under a fatality. The steam ships contracted for in England, and to be put under the command of Lord Cochrane, have been found unfit for service, owing to defects in the machinery. They have cost 160,000*l*, about $700,000. The most serious part of the affair is that this sum, nearly the whole remaining resources of Greece, has been expended in the construction of these vessels.

A letter from Trieste, Aug. 14, says—"We expect, with impatience, farther accounts from the Morea. The captain of a ship which arrived here yesterday from Constantinople, states, that on the 11th July, he heard a violent cannonade near the Island of Samos, and had heard, afterwards, that the Captain Pacha had attacked that island."

RUSSIA.—The Courier contains a long and detailed account of the preparations for the approaching coronations of the Emperor of Russia. Judging from the description, it is likely to be a very magnificent ceremony. The printed forms resemble those of the late English coronation. The Emperor and Empress entered Moscow on the 7th of August, with great pomp and ceremony.

A letter from an intelligent gentleman at Paris, dated the 15th ult. says:—Talleyrand left this capital two days, since, for London, on a special and important mission, supposed to relate to the new constitution of Portugal. You will soon hear of trouble in Spain—the "legitimates" are all alarmed at the recent proceedings of Don Pedro and his constitution.

Greek Cause.—The King of Bavaria has subscribed about five thousand pounds for the assistance and relief of the oppressed Greeks. The following is his Majesty's letter to the Secretary of the Committee in London for managing the fund in aid of the Grecks:—

"To alleviate the misery of the Christians of the East, I had subscribed 20,000 florins or 43,097 francs payable in ten following months. As the relief might come too late, I place this sum now at your disposal, and even double it, that you may be able to afford more effectual aid; these 86,000, which you may immediately dispose of, are independent of the 20,000 francs which I remitted you to redeem the Greek women and children. With what pleasing satisfaction do I make this new sacrifice for unfortunate Christians; for am I not a man and a Christian?"

Weekly Summary.

Population of London.—London contains one million two hundred sixty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-five inhabitants, covering a space of more than seven leagues; with 70 public squares, eight thousand streets, one hundred and sixty thousand houses, three hundred and ninety-four churches, fourteen markets, fourteen prisons, thirty learned societies, two hundred and ninety-nine charity schools, one hundred and forty-seven hospitals and infirmaries, and seven hundred other establishments for the aid of distressed persons.

The Mayor of Washington has announced that on Thursday, the 19th day of this month, the Attorney General, Mr. WIRT, will deliver an Eulogy on the lives and characters of THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS, agreeably to resolutions passed in July.

A paragraph in the National Intelligencer states that Mr. MIDDLETON, our Minister, is very popular in Russia, and his countrymen receive from him all the kindness and hospitality by which he had always been distinguished, at home and abroad.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 21st ult. received by the Greek, at New York, states that Com. Porter would embark in a few weeks for the U. States.

The *Automaton Chess Player* is now exhibited at Boston to the no little amusement of the yankees. On Thursday evening last Julien Hall was crowded to suffocation. The Courier says it will require all Mr. Maezel's prudence and caution to prevent the Bostonians finding out his secret.—[*Dem. Press.*

It is now conjectured (says the U. S. Gazette) that the report of the marriage of Gen. Bolivar, with Miss Hart, of Connecticut, is a *hoax*.

The Galaxy, at Boston, which left Bilboa August 12th, reports that the day before, a brig from England, with 100,000 dollars worth of dry goods, was taken off the Bar by a Colombian schooner of 2 guns, and sent to S. America. The crew were put on board a brig, which, being in ballast, was restored and arrived at Bilboa.—Several privateers were cruizing in the Bay of Biscay, cutting up the Spanish commerce.

We learn, says the Newport Mercury, that the sloop of war *Lexington*, now lying at New York, has been ordered to proceed to Trinidad, to bring home the remains of Commodore PERRY. Capt. D. Turner, of the Navy, (who was with the Commodore at the time of his decease) will go out in the Lexington, as Agent for the government, to attend to the dis-interment.

Chilian Squadron, &c.—A letter from Peru, of the 1st June, addressed to the Commandant of Marine at Very Cruz, from a most respectable source, states positively, that the whole of the Chilian Squadron had gone into the service of Buenos Ayres, to assist the government in the war with Brazil, and that all the Colombian Sailors in the Pacific had determined to join the squadrons of La Plata in defence of the Republican cause.

Letters from Port-au-Prince state that all the American establishments in St. Domingo, are about breaking up, finding it impossible to compete with the trade now carried on under the Haytien flag, which possesses great advantages in respect to duties over other nations.

The first Railway in America has been made at Quincy, Massachusetts, and is about three miles in length. The first Canal in America was also made in Massachusetts.—[*Pallad.*

If those actions which are hidden from the world's eye be good, they are the finest of our lives.

On the 1st inst. three persons (whether men or boys is not mentioned) were tried at Jamaica, (Long Island, N. Y.) for disorderly conduct at a Methodist Church, and fined 5 dollars each.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows, and in miseries."

There is a striking coincidence between the above lines of Shakespeare, and the ensuing Arabian precept:

"Let him to whom the gate of good fortune is opened, seize his opportunity, for he knoweth not how soon it may be shut."

It is stated in a New-York paper that at Trinidad, in the course of eighteen months, one hundred and seventy slaves have purchased their freedom, for which they paid the sum of upwards of $47,000 *of their own earning*, averaging about $280 each. How hard must these poor fellows have toiled after the completion of their daily tasks and how cheerfully did they labor for base coin to give in exchange for *liberty*,

——"that precious ore,
That pearl, that gem the tyrant covets most,
Yet can't enjoy himself."

Jefferson Subscription.—The Richmond Compiler says, from a rough estimate made of the amount of the subscriptions raised for Mr. Jefferson, within a fortnight, the total was about $20,000, to wit—in New-York, about $8,000; in Philadelphia, about $6,000; in Baltimore, a little more than $2,000; and all the rest at about $4,000

A person advertises in New-York a machine, which, being attached to a steamboat, will open a passage for her during the whole winter, through any ice that makes in our rivers—and permit the boat to move at the rate of six miles an hour, and much faster if the passage be frequently used—it is calculated that the machinery to one boat, which however may be detached at pleasure and will last many years, will cost about $600.

Our esteemed and accomplished countryman Washington Irving, is at Madrid, where he is engaged upon the life of Columbus, now nearly finished. He thinks it will be his best work.

[*N. Y. Gazette.*

It is said Mr. Randolph's object in visiting England, is a *political* one—to endeavor to prevail on the British government to reduce the enormous duty on the importation of *Tobacco*: the duty is now more than 1300 per cent; that is, the importer pays about 70 dollars duty on what costs only 5 dollars in this country.

The celebrated Ninian Edwards has been elected governor of Illinois, by a majority of 553 over Mr. Sloo or Slow.

There is a little boy, named Wilmot, now living at Barrington, near Cambridge, Eng. who has six grandfathers, viz: his father's father, grandfather, and great grandfather; and his mother's father, grandfather, and great grandfather. What will those proud persons say to this, who pique themselves upon their *forefathers*.

In want of a Husband.—A young lady was lately told by a married lady, that she had better precipitate herself from off the rocks of the Passaic falls into the bason beneath than *marry*. The young lady replied, "I would, if I tho't I should find a *husband* at the bottom."

Francis Berrien or the Mexican Patriot.—A very interesting novel, with this title, written by the Rev. Timothy Flint, has just issued from the press of Cummings, Hilliard & Co. It purports to be a narrative given, to the author, by an emigrant from the United States, whom he met on board of a steamboat, on his return to Mexico, during the last autumn. It is full of interesting incidents, which are evidently taken from real life, and of vivid and natural descriptions.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by Robert Perry, esq. Mr. JOSEPH BOGUE, to the amiable and much admired Miss MARY BUNDY, all of Perquimans county.—*Communicated.*

In the vicinity of Newbern, on the 14th inst. Mr. MALCOLM MCLEAN, aged 21, to Miss ANN SNOW, aged 11.

DIED,

In Perquimans County, on Thursday the 28th ult. Mr JOHN BOGUE, aged about 30; a Representative elect to the Legislature, and for many years Surveyor for that county. By his death a wife and four children have been deprived of their main support.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	58	70	70
Monday,	62	74	76
Tuesday,	68	78	82
Wednesday,	68	78	80
Thursday,	72	79	80
Friday,	66	76	79

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

4th, Schr. Past Master, Gallop, N. York, merchandize to I. Fearing, B. Tisdale, and others.

" Schr. Delight, Stone, Currituck, in ballast.

6th, Schr. Jane Maria, Baxter, Winton.

CLEARED.

6th, Schr. Jane Maria, Baxter, Grenada, staves by Alpheus Fobes, Jun.

DEPARTED.

6th, Schr. Past Master, Gallop, Edenton, with merchandize.

" Schr. Delight, Stone, Edenton.

RUNAWAY

From the Subscribers on the 30th of September last, two Negro Fellows named *Croatan* and *Merica*.

CROATAN

Is about 30 years of age, six feet high, very black, with a good set of teeth, and a very large flat nose; one of his eyes, (believed to be the left) has been injured which he keeps about half shut.

MERICA

Is a well built fellow, about 30 years old, five feet six inches high, black, with a good set of teeth, sharp nose and mouth; no private mark recollected.

Any person who will apprehend said negroes and confine them in jail so the owners get them again, shall receive FIFTY DOLLARS, or TWENTY-FIVE for either.

Daniel Lindsay, jr.
Thos. Jarvis, jr.

Powel's Point, Currituck County, N. C. October 7th, 1826.

NOTICE.

On Tuesday the 17th inst. will be let to the lowest bidder the building of a METHODIST MEETING HOUSE on the lands of John Tooley. Terms will be made known on the day of sale by the

Trustees.

*** Sale to be at the school house at the X Roads.

October 7. *Lt*

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, at Elizabeth-City, 1st of October 1826, which if not taken out before the 1st of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

July Alvenger, Edmund Blount 2, John Brothers, Thomas W. Butler, Lory Bright, Carter Barnard, John S. Burgess, W. Beckwith, Samuel Craggin, James Cartwright, Nathan Crosby, Wm. H. Davis, David Davis 4, J. C. Ehringhaus, Aley Furking, Richard Fenly, Isaac Folsom, Isaac Gregory, Josiah Gilbert, Nathan Humblin, Cinthia Hubert, Thomas Jordan, Myles Jones, Primus Knox 2, Winifred Kinion, Edward S. Linuell, Robert Mondenton, David Morris, Leonard Martin, W. B. Micks, Charles Overman, E. H. Perkins, Ann Pendleton, Edward Peck, Thomas Paling, William Price, Penny Ann Russell, Wm. Readen, Charles Roberts, John M. Sandlin, Ben. Sutton, Solomon Sutton, Daniel Simpson, Thomas Smith, William Seaton, Robert E. Smith, John Sawyer, Wm. Turner, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Wagner, William Walden, Wm. Wood, Myles White, Henry L. Watkins.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 7. *3t*

Estate of Peter Barnard.

Notice is hereby given that the Subscriber qualified as Administrator to the estate of *Peter Barnard*, deceased, at the June Term of Pasquotank County Court. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims are notified to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CARTER BARNARD, *Adm'r.*

October 7. *3t*

THE ALBUM
and Ladies' Weekly Gazette.

This is a new publication issued on Wednesdays.

It has been commenced under the most favorable auspices, &, as its title designates, is appropriated particularly to the Ladies. It is devoted to the cause of virtue, to knowledge and amusement. It will furnish information on the culture of plants, flowers, &c. useful receipts, a general weekly summary of Foreign and domestic news, with a rich fund of choice and select miscellaneous Literature. It will be neatly printed on fine paper, (expressly for binding,) quarto form—eight pages without advertisements, which are to be inserted on a cover. The price is only Two Dollars payable by those in the city half yearly and by all others yearly in advance.—Subscriptions will be received at the Merchant's Coffee House, A. R. Poole's Fancy Book Store, Chesnut street, S. C. Sheppard's 107 S. Ninth street, John R. Walker's, 209, N. Front street, and at William Stavely's, 70, S. Third street, Philadelphia.

Among a numerous list of contributors are the names of Selleck Osborn, Ross, Ellen, the Boston Bard, &c. and in order to render the work truly valuable, the editor will distribute premiums for original articles amounting to $100.

All communications must be addressed to Thomas C. Clarke, Editor and Proprietor, No. 40, Race-street, Philadelphia. Editors copying this will be furnished with the Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette, as an equivalent. Postmasters and others will be entitled to every sixth copy they may order.

Philadelphia, May 30.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

THE STRANGER'S GRAVE.

'Tis by a gentle stream and clear,
That softly laves the verdant shore,
A stately oak its limbs uprear,
And spreads its wid'ning branches o'er.

Beneath that tree's luxuriant shade
A lowly mound of earth appears:
Ah! none for him who there is laid
Will shed affliction's bitter tears;

And none will plant the rose-bush there,
Nor stone to spread his fame;
Nor sod the grave with nicest care,
And sigh the much lov'd name.

For ah! a stranger youth was he,
By keen oppression tried;
And 'neath that stately oaken tree,
Unknown to all—he died.

CIREX.

From the Georgia Messenger.

REFLECTIONS AT MIDNIGHT HOUR.

Time's iron hand hath tolled the hour
That chimes the new-born morrow's knell;
Its calmness wakes the Poet's power,
And Fancy's dreams his bosom swell

Hail contemplation! source of joy,
Strike through the soul thy balm divine,
Each Heavenly attribute employ,
To aid the Lyric Muse's design.

Fair Cynthia swiftly glides her way,
Thro' Heaven's majestic azure throne,
Attendant stars their rays display,
Each a creative power to own.

Cold is the Atheistic mind
That dares to say 'tis only chance,
Hath wrought the beauties which combin'd,
Daily creative Power advance.

If infidels there yet remain,
Far better urge that Heaven's decree
Yet leaves them time to thwart the pain
It owes to infidelity.

Cold-hearted—unbelieving race,
Dim burns the Lamp, thy time draws near,
While yet there's room, thy God embrace—
True faith alone thy bark can steer.

OSCAR.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

MUSIC.

Music, like the morning light,
Breaks upon the opening day,
Chasing far the gloom of night,
With her soft effulgent ray.

Music, like the tender sigh
From a maiden's virtuous breast,
Or the tear from beauty's eye,
Falls upon the heart distress'd.

Music, like the ocean's moan,
Spreads afar her solemn notes;
Or the breeze at early morn,
As on the ambient air it floats.

Music, like the promise given
From the skies to man below—
Music, like the voice of heaven,
Soothes the heart opprest with woe.

Music, like the still small voice
Of conscience, free from every pain,
Music, bids the soul rejoice,
In her sweet harmonic strain.

SYLVAN.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

NO FICTION.

When James the second abdicated the crown; Lord D———, who was strongly attached to that monarch, determined to share his fortunes, and became a voluntary exile from his native country, with an amiable wife, and a numerous family of children, consisting of one son, the heir of his titles and estate, with five daughters; for whom, a taste for the reigning pleasures of the age, and a close attendance on the court, prevented his making the provision to which their rank in life entitled them. His lady solicited his return with the energy of conjugal affection: she represented to him the necessity there was for inspecting his affairs, as his son was yet a minor, and the infirm state of her own health made it too probable they would very speedily need his assistance to guide them through a world beset with many dangers to inexperienced youth. Nature had been liberal in her gifts to this nobleman; she had endowed him with true courage, a strict sense of honor and very tender feelings. The first of these qualities had led him to defend the unfortunate king as long as his bravery could be of service; and the high notions he held of honor, prevented his deserting him, when regard to his own interest would have dictated such a step as highly prudent.—The just idea of what was due to a deserving wife, and such a numerous offspring, occasioned many struggles in his breast, and at length he determined to quit a cause in which he could no longer be useful, in order to retrieve his own affairs, which he was but too sensible were in a very unpromising state. He quitted the unfortunate king with assurances that his sword and fortune were at his devotion whenever his affairs required the assistance of either, and returned to his seat at ———, where his lady had informed him she had retired. To his great concern, he found her in a state that threatened but a short continuance in life. She was surrounded by her children, whose innocent prattle served to amuse the hour of solitude. The sight of those so dear to him, for some time deprived Lord D—— of the power of utterance; and though his wife had reason to expect the long desired interview, when it arrived she was unable to support it, and fainted away before she could express the pleasure she felt at his return. The usual methods restored her to life; but it was not in the power of medicine, or in the tenderness of a husband she adored, to repair a constitution broke with the long and unremitting solicitude she had felt during his absence. In short, Lord D—— had the affliction to lose his wife about two months after his return. This misfortune sunk very deep, and he determined to alleviate it by a close inspection of his affairs, and a strict attention to forming the minds of his children. An examination into the state of his fortune, convinced him that it would be highly necessary to sequester himself from the world in order to secure a decent competency for his daughters, the youngest of whom was now about sixteen. To make retirement pleasing, he endeavored to cultivate in each of his children not only a taste for painting, music and reading, but fondness for observing the productions of nature, and improving her works whenever her liberal hand required assistance. They imbibed his taste: and he observed his son advancing towards manhood, with a promise of every virtue that could render him worthy the esteem of good men. As the ladies divided their time between the inspection of their domestic affairs and improvements of their minds, the evening never brought langour with it; nor the morning a wish for the return of night.

One day, as each were differently employed, a servant informed my Lord that a man, whose appearance bespoke him a miller, desired to be admitted to his presence. Lord D——, supposing it to be one of the neighbors who had some favor to request, ordered him to be shown into the room. The servant announced his entrance; which, indeed, was necessary, for he stumbled in with as little ceremony as if he had been entering the cottage of a ploughman, made an awkward bow, and then twirled his dusty hat.

"Have you any commands with me, friend?" inquired my Lord, observing his rustic friend was in no haste to speak: "Why, and please your honor, I'ze been told your house was main vine, and I'ze wish to zee it, if I thought you'd not be angry." "There is nothing curious (replied Lord D——) in my dwelling; but if it will afford you pleasure, friend, you are welcome to view it."—"Thank ye, my Lord (says honest Wheatdust,) but, to speak truth, I'ze more inclined to zee your pretty lasses, vor I'm been told they be main handzome, and a wounded many o'em." "Do you mean my daughters?" says Lord D——. "I do," replied the miller. My Lord, willing to indulge the rustic humorist, ordered them to be called. The servant had whispered the oddity of the visitant, and the ladies entered the room with high expectation of diversion. The miller surveyed each with an attention that excited their curiosity; and after expressing his approbation of their persons and behaviour, in a manner truly laughable, threw his hat, as if partly by accident, at the youngest, saying, "That is the lass for me." After which, with many apologies for his boldness, he withdrew, with an air less rustical than that with which he entered.

This scene afforded matter of conversation amongst the ladies. The youngest, who had been distinguished by the miller, received the ironical congratulations of her sisters with great good-humor, and my Lord sometimes joined in their mirth. About a month after, the servant of the Earl of L—— presented his Lord's compliments and intention of waiting on him that morning. As Lord D—— had held no intercourse with this nobleman, he was rather surprised at the message, but returned a polite answer; telling his daughters, that, as it would be near the dinner hour before the Earl would take his leave, if they could provide a genteel entertainment, he should press his stay. The ladies replied, they would try their best; and towards noon the Earl, with a splendid equipage, but small retinue, arrived. He accepted with apparent pleasure, Lord D——'s invitation to dinner; and at the repast, seldom withdrew his eyes from the lovely Sophia, the youngest of the ladies. After dinner, when they were withdrawn, "My Lord, (says the Earl) if not disagreeable to you, I should esteem myself supremely happy to gain the heart of Miss Sophia; she has beauty, without seeming conscious of it: but that is the least of her charms, since, if I am not deceived, her heart is a stranger to pride and coquetry. I know the education you have given your daughters to be such, as will render them rational companions to men who have a higher relish for sentimental pleasures, than those that are in this age pursued with avidity by the young of both sexes, of every rank. Have I your consent to endeavor to render myself agreeable to that amiable lady?"

A proposal of this kind, from a person of the Earl's character, rank and fortune, could not fail to be highly pleasing to Lord D——; who replied, "I am truly sensible of the honor done me by this proposal, and flatter myself that your Lordship is not deceived in the opinion you form of my daughter; but it is necessary to inform you, that the injury my fortune suffered by so long absenting myself from my native country, makes it impossible to give them portions equal to their birth.—To supply this deficiency, I have endeavored to qualify them for being useful members of society, and to instil into their minds a relish for true domestic happiness, rather than a taste for the splendor of high life"—"I applaud the method you have taken for the real happiness of your family (returned the Earl;) and since your Lordship has stated no objection to my proposal, must beg leave to be introduced to your daughter as a man who has the highest sense of her merit, and who wishes to contribute to her happiness by every means in his power."

Lord D—— then conducted the Earl into the apartment where the ladies were; and introducing him to Sophia informed her of his generous intentions. This lovely girl had, during dinner, surveyed him very attentively, thought his person graceful, and his manners engaging, but had not the least suspicion of the motives of his visit. She received his proposals with an air of modesty that charmed him, and it was with reluctance that he took leave of this amiable family. His impatience to see again the object of his affections, made him renew his visit as soon as possible, and he had the pleasure to find his suit accepted.

After the necessary preliminaries were settled, the earl pressed Sophia to fix an early day for the completion of his happiness. The evening before that fixed for tying the indissoluble knot, as they were sitting in Lord D——'s library, the conversation happened to turn to poetry; the Metamorphoses of Ovid were mentioned. "You see there, (says the Earl, addressing himself to Sophia,) the amazing power of love!"—"Were I to believe all the poets say, (replied the young lady, blushing,) I should believe that passion to have had more influence over the great personages of antiquity, than it has on the present race of either sex.—Nay, they tell us the Thunderer himself condescended to assume a mortal form for the sake of visiting a favorite female. Heroes have submitted to the habit of peasants: and——." "Do not confine all those transformations to past ages, (said the Earl, interrupting her,) for to my knowledge the blind urchin very lately reduced a peer of this realm to a dusty miller, and he would have gladly continued in that humble state had there been no other means of obtaining the hand and heart of the most amiable of her sex."

Observing them to look surprised, the Earl continued—"Extraordinary as the step I took to discover whether the character my Sophia bore for affability and sweetness of temper was a just one, you must give me leave to assure you that my passion was not of the romantic cast. Certain that we discern more of the real temper of persons of condition by their behaviour towards their inferiors, than to those of an equal rank, I hit on that expedient to select from a family, whose principles I esteemed, the woman I designed should share my life and fortune."

Sophia's looks spoke her feelings; the Earl led her to the altar the following morning; and Lord D—— had not only the satisfaction to see his youngest daughter so happily disposed of, but in a very short time bestowed the other four on men of rank and merit. His son, when arrived at maturity, answered the expections formed of him in his youth; and the close of his life might be justly pronounced happy.

RUM AND MOLASSES

Received by the schooner New Sophronia, Bray, from Port Antonio, (Jam.) and offered for sale by

A. FOBES, Jun.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26

Elizabeth-City Academy

The exercises of the second Session of the Elizabeth-City Academy will commence on Monday the 25th of September.

The male department will be under the superintendance of the Rev. *Philip B. Wiley*, & the Trustees having engaged Miss *Eustis*, a lady whom they believe to be eminently qualified, the female department will in future be conducted by her.

For terms of entrance apply to

BENJ. SUTTON, Treasurer.

September 23. *Tf*

By the Schr Jane Maria,

Baxter, from Boston, I have received further supplies, amongst which are

20 doz. handsome Windsor Chairs
2 " Rocking do.
8 hhds. and 20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 barrels of superior Rye Gin,
Sperm Candles,
1000 lbs. Cheese,
7 dozen foot Wheels,
Sperm and Linseed Oil, Vinegar,
7 boxes of Shoes, assorted, &c. &c

For sale on accommodating terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 23.

RECEIVED

By the Brig Mary Hart from Boston.

3 Hhds. and 15 barrels N. E. Rum,
5 barrels of Country Gin,
12 dozen Windsor Chairs,
80 boxes Soap,
1 do Castile do.
Coffee, Flour, Tobacco, Nails, assorted,
Stoughton's Elixir, Spice Bitters,
Opodeldoc, British Oil,
Essence of Spruce, Spunge,
Canvass, Duck, Rigging, &c. &c.

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Sept. 2.

Coffee and Rum.

5000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
4 puncheons W. I. Rum

Received per schr. Enterprise and for sale by

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, August 5.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first Monday night in every month.

Blanks for sale at this office

GEORGE T. KENNON & Co

DRUGGISTS,

Norfolk, Va.

Beg leave to inform distant Druggists and Physicians residing in North Carolina, that they have made arrangements in England and France for the importation of articles of Medicine (warranted to be genuine,) and that they will in future be able to supply distant customers upon better terms than any other Druggists in the southern country. In addition to their general stock heretofore on hand they have received from France

Gum elastic Bougies and Catheters of superior quality,
Sulphate Quinine, Morphine, Strychnine, Emetine,
Caphopicrite, or the purgative principle of Rhubarb.
Iodine, Elaterium, Calomel, Tartar Emetic, James' Powder, &c. &c.
Also, from Philadelphia and New York
Opium, Ipecacuana,
Oil Croton, Jalap, Rhubarb, Scammony, Senna (India and Alexandria)
Red, pale, yellow & Sandford's Bark,
Balsams, Peru, Tolu, Canadensis and Copavia.
Superior Sweet Oil, cold pressed Castor Oil.
Tartaric, Citric, Nitric, Muriatic and Sulphuric Acids.
Gums, Camphor, Arabic, Kino, Ammonia, Myrrh, Assafœtida, Aloes, Gamboge, Guaiac, &c.
Cinnamon, Columbo, Magnesia, Sarsaparilla, Sineka Serpentaria,
Mace, Cloves, Capsicum, Cream Tartar, calc. and carb. Magnesia,
Epsom and Glauber Salts, Borax,
Sal. Nitre, carb. & super carb. Soda,
Sal. Tartar, Volatile Alkali, Sal. Diureticus, Sal. Polychrest. Rochelle &c. &c. &c.
Tinctures, Medicated Wines, Salts and Waters of every description.

Of Paints, Oils and Glass,

They have on hand a large supply, consisting of

Boiled and raw Linseed Oils, Lamp Oils of every description.
Sup'r English White Lead in kegs of 28 pounds.
Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
Chromic Green and Yellow,
Black, red and yellow Paints,
Verdigris, dry & ground in oils, &c.

They have also on hand,

Surgical Instruments and Apothecary's Ware.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Soaps, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or undoubted security.

August 26 6t

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received and offers for sale, cheap, the following

School Books:

Murray's Grammar—Murray's Introduction—English Reader—English Exercise—Walker's Dictionary—Daball's Arithmetic—Pike's do.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING

Groceries:

Port Wine, in bottles and on tap,
Claret do do do
Teneriffe Wine, French Brandy,
W. I. Rum, Holland Gin,
Shrub, Beer, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

TAKEN UP

And committed to the jail of Pasquotank county some time in May last, a negro man who calls his name JOE: he says he belongs to Mr. John Freeman, formerly of Plymouth, N. C. that his master removed to the West about two years ago, and that he run away from him previous to that time. Said negro is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well formed, very black, with thick lips, and his right ancle much swollen—The owner is hereby notified to come and comply with the law, and take him away, or he will be dealt with accordingly.

JOSHUA A. POOL, *Jailor.*

Elizabeth-City, July 8.

☞ Requested to be inserted in the Raleigh Star three months and the account forwarded to this office for payment.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*